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9 APRIL 1986

# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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9 April 1986

## CHINA REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

ON ROLE OF RURAL AREAS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYEXINXI BAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by newspaper's special editor: "Basic Changes in Rural Economic Development Strategy"]

[Text] The last 6 years of accomplishments and reform in China's rural economy are a totally new phenomenon. At present and in the near future, it will be necessary to make several important new decisions to continue to develop our rural economy with its population of 800 million people. Since the rural economy and the national economy are more closely interrelated today than ever, we must carefully draw up important policies to further develop rural areas; we must not only consider the particular requirements of the rural economy, we must also bear in mind strategic decisions regarding the overall development of the national economy.

China's national economy is right now entering a new growth stage which will cause large, important modifications in the production structure. The situation and speed of future national economic growth will in large part depend upon the state of the new production structure and on the speed of its adjustment. The national economy in this new growth stage will be encountering new motives for advancement and will be satisfying new consumer demands.

Because of the unique national situation and because of developments that have already occurred, China's structural change cannot help having numerous special features of its own; at the same time, China is also facing great difficulties.

Some of the important difficulties are the need to rely on non-essential goods to stimulate economic growth, while keeping this kind of demand from completely disassociating itself from our actual conditions and keeping it from having deleterious effects on the development of our production structure, how to reconcile goals of structural change to satisfy demands for more luxury goods and the full employment of an enormous population with severe capital restrictions, and how to move several hundred million peasants from the land and enter other production sectors, but not increase the proportion of manufacturing industries in the national economic structure very much. The structural changes needed to solve these problems are not just idealistic

"industrialization," but the need to meet a higher level production structure for China's national situation. This must be accompanied by basic changes in economic relationships and opportunities.

We must carefully plan China's role in the arena of global economic competition.

For these reasons, China's rural development must not be separated from considerations of overall national economic decisions. The basic economic function which our rural areas must provide to this new stage of national economic growth must be, first, to strengthen the agricultural supply base, and enable it to stand up to the new supply and demand situation for machine-processed agricultural products, and support long-term structural changes in the national economy; second, to transfer the excess agricultural labor force to other production sectors of the national economy. The different ways of solving rural problems will produce different effects on the national economic situation. Only if the agricultural question is closely linked to the overall situation, can we choose the basic economic function for rural areas in this new growth stage. With this in mind, we should analyze the following basic issues: first, consumption patterns or lifestyles; second, the supply situation and distribution of production; third, relationships between urban and rural areas; fourth, regional policies; fifth, levels of progressiveness; sixth, income policies; seventh, economic behavior of the government and enterprises; and eighth, organization and self-organization. These choices may provide a basis for a number of policies on rural development in this new growth stage. If these questions are not resolved well, it will be difficult for rural areas to fulfill their two great functions in this new economic growth stage.

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CSO: 4007/132

NATIONAL

RURAL REFORMS ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Beijing ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYEXINXI BAO in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Mao Gongnong [5399 0364 6593] : "Continue To Readjust Rural Production Structure and Further Develop Reform; Total Agricultural and Sideline Exports Account for 60 Percent of Foreign Exchange Earned"]

[Text] China's exports of agricultural and sideline products, and processed goods during the 6 years since 1979 account for more than 60 percent of the foreign exchange earned for the period. In 1984, the foreign exchange earned from exporting agricultural, sideline, and processed goods reached \$10.8 billion, which was 77 percent higher than the value earned in 1979. Of these, exports of agricultural and sideline goods rose 53 percent and exports of processed agricultural goods and sideline products rose 97 percent. This year, in January through May alone, total export sales of grain, oil, and other foodstuffs amounted to \$1.632 billion.

Among our nation's 1984 agricultural, sideline, and processed goods exports, those that earned more than \$200 million were the following: canned goods, tea, rice, aquatic products, beans, dried fruits and vegetables, hogs, mountain produce and feed (dried sweet potatoes, clover meal, not including corn); products that earned more than \$100 million in exports were carpets, linen and linen products, spices and spice oil, frozen pork, vegetables, down and down products, hog bristle and other bristles or tails; products that earned more than \$50 million were fish, fruit, egg products, housebirds, and goatskins.

The Central Government's Seventh 5-Year Plan calls for continued growth in exports of agricultural and sideline products and especially further development of the good position of our traditional light and textile industry and our new food industry to increase exports. We can look forward to an estimated growth in exports of agricultural, sideline and processed products of 40-50 percent or even more during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Therefore, agricultural production should follow international standards; we should introduce advanced production techniques, industrial processes, and packaging systems, and should strive to systematize, centralize and modernize agricultural export bases, concentrate specialized functions and consolidate scattered operations. "Ordinary" exports should gradually be developed into

high-quality exports; inferior processed export products should be developed into fine processed products.

At Fushan city in the Zhu Jiang delta area, there are planned or being developed a number of attractive, high-quality export bases: among the ten existing trade and export bases there are four for seafood, which handle tortoise, snake, eel, carp, two kinds of shrimp, soft-shell snails and other special aquatic products; there are also the Nanhai Shishan lean pork, egg, and poultry base; the Nanhai Xijiao sweet corn base; the Nanhai Dali District and Danzao District force-fed duck base; the Nanhai Guanyao "horse hoof" base; the Nanhai Lishui District vegetable base; and the Zhongshan pigeon base. In addition, in the Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou triangle of southern Fujian, in Zhangpu County, based on the advantages of "land resources" of the whole county, a seafood breeding center, a flower and fruit center and a cane sugar center have been established and unified, and will strive during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period to earn at least 12 percent of foreign exchange from exports.

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NATIONAL

TRENDS IN HOG PRODUCTION, SALES REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYEXINXI BAO in Chinese 29 Oct85 p 2

[Article by Xiang Ning [2895 1380]]

[Text] I. Production and Sale of Hogs Continues To Develop

This year, Central Committee Document No 1 and State Council Document No 35 on cancelling assigned procurement of live hogs in all areas were welcomed enthusiastically by the rural masses, and production of hogs has continued to develop. Based on a survey of 197 counties in the twelve principal hog-producing provinces of Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan and Shaanxi, total stocks of hogs have increased 4.5 percent over the same period last year. Of these, boars and sows increased 9.1 percent; the proportion of boars and sows amounted to 7.21 percent; fattened pigs increased by 3.5 percent; the number of those below 100 jin remained the same as last year, those above 100 jin increased 12 percent, those above 150 jin increased 27 percent, and those above 200 jin increased 30 percent. Looking at conditions in each province, except for Shanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Hunan, in which the number of pigs on hand and fattened pigs declined from last year, all other provinces registered an increase.

II. Hog Purchases and Sales

Based on analysis of resources in each county in the third quarter of the year, the number of fattened pigs was 7.4 million, an increase of 140,000 head, or 1.9 percent, over the same period last year. State-run commercial enterprises bought 4.44 million, a decrease of 1.09 million head, or 19.6 percent, from the same period last year. Procurement accounted for 60 percent, a decrease of 16 percent from last year; 3 million head were slaughtered for market, an increase of 1.22 million head, or 68.54 percent, over the same period last year, and accounted for 40 percent of the output. State-run commercial enterprise purchases of hogs decreased in every province, except Shandong and Sichuan, where they increased.

It is estimated that state-run commercial sectors (county level or below) sold 1.75 million hogs, a decrease of 44 percent from the same period last year. Except for Jiangsu province, which maintained the same level as last year, all

other provinces registered a decline. The provinces with the greatest decrease were Zhejiang and Hunan, both had decreases of over 60 percent; Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangxi, and Hubei also had decreases of around 50 percent; the other provinces had declines of around 20 percent.

Estimated shipments out of the counties were 2.77 million head, an increase of 13 percent over the same period last year, making up 62 percent of total purchases. Provinces with increases in shipments over the same period last year were Hebei, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, and Sichuan. At present, all the counties are being affected by difficulties in local sales of hogs as well as difficulties in sales to other areas. There are quite a few problems which call for taking appropriate measures to improve the new situation effectively.

9990/9312

CSO: 4007/132

NATIONAL

# WHEAT RESEARCHER DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION

HK190831 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Yang Xiaoping]

[Text] Wheat, the world's most popular crop, is grown on about 29.3 million hectares in China, second only to rice.

Better breeding and cultivation techniques have greatly increased wheat production. In 1984, China's wheat yield reached 2,910 kilograms per hectare, a little higher than the world average of 2,625.

Since liberation, development of wheat cultivation has been satisfactory, said Zhu Dzhui, research director of the Institute of Crops under the Beijing Academy of Agricultural Science.

"In the 1950s, we lagged behind world levels. In the 1970s, we began to catch up, and in the 1980s, we made some notable breakthroughs."

But Zhu, who started wheat research in the 1950s, said that although output of low-yield areas is increasing rapidly, that of high-yield areas has been wavering or decreasing in recent years.

"To keep output in high-yield areas stable, cultivation techniques must be standardized," he said. "It is not enough to rely on farmers' experience and previous techniques used."

Zhu resumed wheat research in 1973, after a seven-year hiatus during the "cultural revolution." A cooperative experiment was begun covering most of Beijing's suburb, where winter wheat is the prevailing type grown. After two years, Zhu and his colleagues recommended "three methods" and "two patterns" as suitable for wheat cultivation under various conditions in the Beijing area.

The "three methods" refers to sowing methods for three types of soil fertility. "If the soil is fertile and sowing is done early, we usually lay down 150 to 225 seeds per square metre," Zhu explained. For soil with moderate fertility, we sow about 300 per square metre, and when the land is barren or the sowing is done late, 375 to 450."

The "two patterns," known as "V" and "W," refers to usage of water and fertilizer during the growing period.

W-pattern means to fertilize and water the plants twice besides the basal dressing--before the stalk begins to grow erect in the early spring, and later at the elongation stage. "This pattern is used for ordinary soil conditions," Zhu said.

"But when the soil is fertile, and the plants are sturdy and have had adequate moisture before erection, we recommend the V-pattern. That means only at the time of elongation should topdressing and irrigation be given. This prevents the plants from growing overexuberant and falling over, and it concentrates more nutrients in the spikes and grains, increasing yields."

The three methods and two patterns have proved successful around Beijing, but they are not applicable to all of China, for climate and soil vary from north to south. What is there about wheat that might be common everywhere and could be used in plant management? Something that could be easily observed?

Leaf age index seemed a likely answer, but the problem was that in north China winter wheat grows 13 to 16 leaves and in the south only 12, while spring wheat has only seven to nine.

"But then," Zhu said, "scientists discovered that no matter what the variety or growing area it may be, the plants would begin at the same stage to differentiate and develop reproductive organs--the stage when the 4th leaf from the top is visible, which means there were only three leaves that had not yet leafed out. This proved to be the key, the point at which fertilizer and water should be added.

Since 1980, this "leaf reminder index" method has been used in some 3.3 million hectares of 14 provinces, city suburbs and autonomous regions around China. It is estimated to have been worth 700 million yuan (\$233.3 million) to the farmers and the nation so far.

Their research won Zhu and his colleagues a national prize for invention last year.

"Our next target," he said, "is the standardization of all wheat production--cultivation, irrigation, fertilization--ensuring high yield and fine quality at low cost."

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CSO: 4020/237

NATIONAL

PRC PROMOTING SUBSTITUTES TO CONSERVE TIMBER

OW200942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Kunming, 20 March (XINHUA)--China is replacing timber, which is in short supply, with plastics, metal and other materials, according to a national timber conference, which closed here this week.

A total of 45 million cubic meters of timber were saved during the 1981-1985 period by such methods, exceeding the state quota by 12.5 percent.

The use of metal supports in coal mines has helped the Coal Industry Ministry reduce the amount of mined timber from 101 cubic meters per 10,000 tons of coal to 72 cubic meters over the past 5 years.

About 1 million cubic meters of timber were saved in the packaging industry last year, compared to 200,000 cubic meters in 1980 as a result of adopting more substitutes.

Plastics decks for fishing boats and ferries, developed last year, will help China save more timber.

China's forests cover 115 million hectares, and total timber resources are estimated at 9 billion cubic meters, according to a 1985 report.

However, forestry acreage and per-capita timber supply in China is lower than the world average, the report said.

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## NATIONAL

## CHINA TO IMPROVE, EXPAND GRASSLAND AREAS

OW121729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Chengdu, March 12 (XINHUA) -- China will improve and expand its grassland area by 10 million hectares by 1990, up from 6.6 million hectares in the 1981-85 period, to promote animal husbandry.

Meanwhile, according to reports from a recent national working conference on grasslands here, 20 reserves will be designated for grassland protection.

China has a total of 400 million hectares of grassland at present.

The state allocates up to 500 million yuan a year for grassland development and has set up four institutes to study the development of prairies. More than 100 counties in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are able to supply themselves with seeds.

Local governments and individuals raised a total of 150 million yuan to improve grasslands last year, three times the state investment. The current policy allows people who take care of the grasslands to have the right to raise sheep and cattle there.

As a result, areas of improved grassland have expanded by 1.3 million hectares a year since 1981, exceeding the speed of desert encroachment, which is a problem in these regions.

Thanks to planting grass and trees each year since 1981 on 200,000 hectares of the Mu Us and Hobq deserts in Ih Ju League (prefecture), in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, the rate of green coverage in the league rose from 30 percent in 1981 to 60 percent at present.

More grass has ensured the increase of livestock and helped improve the living standard of the local people. The income of herdsmen in the league has increased 2.3 times in the last few years, to 355 yuan last year.

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CSO: 4020/237

NATIONAL

# OFFICIAL REPORTS EFFORTS TO CONTROL DESERT

OW221838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 March (XINHUA)--China has become one of the most seriously desert-affected countries as a total of 39,000 square kilometers of land has become desert over the past 25 years, a senior official from the State Meteorological Administration said here today.

Zhang Jijia, deputy director of the administration, said at a seminar held to mark the world meteorological day, this is a result of over-utilized natural resources to a great extent by human beings, such as excessively grazing and felling trees on large scale, which undermined the ecological balance.

The large-scale plantation of trees and grass is one of the effective ways to improve the climate and control the land deterioration, he added.

Afforestation commissions have been set up in many localities to organize mass afforestation in the past years, and good results have been achieved. A case in point is Beijing which has afforested more than 150,000 hectares in the past 5 years, thus improving the climate to a certain extent in the capital area.

However, still greater efforts should be made to control the expansion of the deserts in China, he added.

Twenty dissertations by Chinese experts were presented to the seminar with a theme of climatic variations, drought and desertization, which was jointly organized by the State Meteorological Administration and the China Meteorological Association.

It is learned that about 6 million hectares of land turn desert every year in the world, resulting [in] an average loss of about 26 billion U.S. dollars, which has aroused attention internationally.

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NATIONAL

BRIEFS

**POLICY HELPS RURAL PEASANTS**--Beijing, 18 March (XINHUA)--More than half the poor rural families qualified for government aid last year can now clothe and feed themselves, a government official said here today. In all, about 5 million rural families broke through the poverty line following the introduction of a new relief policy, which encourages the poor to help themselves. The Civil Affairs Ministry official said 9.5 million families had received aid last year in the form of supplies and advice on how to improve production. The policy, introduced at the start of last year, gives priority to providing aid to collectives to help them diversify production, rather than merely handing out emergency relief to the needy. Meanwhile, national and local authorities are giving special help to families with production difficulties. This includes reducing or remitting their taxes and collective welfare duties, and giving them priority in receiving loans and finding jobs at local factories. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /12232

**UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS RELIEF PROGRAM**--Beijing, 20 March (XINHUA)--A 5-billion yuan national program is now under way to help peasants in China's most underdeveloped areas build highways and drinking water projects, the ECONOMIC DAILY reports today. The program is expected to help these areas--mostly arid and mountainous--to stand up on their own feet to eventually achieve prosperity, the paper says. Builders are paid with grain, cotton and cotton clothe, which will cost the government 5 billion yuan in 5 years. The program, the largest of its kind since new China's founding in 1949, will benefit about 10 percent of China's rural area, the paper adds. According to statistics from 23 provinces and autonomous regions, the paper said, 30,000 km of mountain highways and 10,000 drinking water projects have been constructed since the program began a year ago. In Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, the paper says, new projects built under the program are providing enough drinking water for 820,000 people and 600,000 draught animals. [Text] Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 20 Mar 86 OW] /12232

**MORE AGROTECHNICIANS, OFFICIALS TRAINED**--Beijing, 21 March (XINHUA)--More than 1 million Chinese agrotechnicians and agricultural officials have been trained over the past 6 years, today CHINA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW reported. The Ministry of Agriculture, animal Husbandry and Fisheries was quoted as saying that while urging its departments to offer technical training courses, it has invested a total of 30 million yuan in the past few years in setting up workshops at colleges and research units for training the qualified people. More



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than 10,000 people have been trained in agricultural systems engineering, and 13 colleges and universities have added this specialty. By applying systems engineering to farming, Zhuang Yuhua, associated research fellow in Loudi Prefecture of Hunan Province, raised per-hectare grain output by 10 percent and cut production cost by 10 percent. As a result, rice yield of 200,000 hectares increased by 100,000 tons and production cost lowered by 13 million yuan.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 21 Mar 86 OW] /12232

**GRASSLAND DEVELOPMENT**--Chengdu, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--China had cultivated and improved grasses on some 100 million mu of land during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, over 10 times more than the cumulative acreage completed before 1980. Since 1981, the nation has cultivated and improved 20 million mu of grass annually. A national conference on the use and management of grassland, recently held in Chengdu, analyzed the reasons for China's outstanding achievement in developing grassland, and set out the goal of cultivating and improving 150 million mu of grassland, and setting up another 20 grassland conservation areas during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The conference called on agriculture and animal husbandry areas to plant trees, grow grasses, and improve grassland on an even larger scale in order to make new contributions to developing the animal husbandry industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. /Summary/ [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0809 GMT 15 Mar OW/ 12228

**CREDIT SHARES**--Last year, China's credit cooperatives increased peasant shares by more than 500 million yuan, the total amount of peasant shares was more than 1.25 billion yuan, accounting for 39.4 percent of credit cooperative funds. In the past few years, credit cooperatives throughout the nation have paid more than 100 million yuan in dividends owed to peasants, and have changed the past situation of share holders not getting dividends. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 23 Feb 86 p 1]

**NATIONAL PEANUT OUTPUT**--Based on information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, in 1985 the area planted to peanuts in China was 51,542,000 mu, and gross output was 63,600,000 kilograms, a 41.9 percent and 32.1 percent increase respectively over 1984, and the best record ever. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 2] /8309

**VEGETABLE EXPORTS**--In 1968, China only exported 4,680 tons of quick-frozen vegetables to Japan, by 1984 exports were 14,082 tons, a 2-fold increase over 1978. China accounts for only about 8 percent of the quick-frozen vegetables imported to Japan; Taiwan exports about 50,000 tons of quick-frozen vegetables to Japan a year, accounting for about one-third of Japanese imports. [Excerpts] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 4]

RURAL SAVINGS SET RECORD--Beijing, 19 March (XINHUA)--Savings deposits in rural China increased by 6.32 billion yuan in the first 2 months of this year, setting a record high of 78.33 billion yuan. An official of the Agricultural Bank of China said here today that savings deposited at the bank during this period rose 32.9 percent over the same period last year. Deposits at credit cooperatives also registered a large increase. Most of the new deposits were time deposits, a relatively new occurrence. Savings deposited over the past 2 months in branch banks in Sichuan and Guangdong Provinces and Shanghai have exceeded 100 million yuan each. The bank official attributed the increased savings to the rural production structure which has raised rural income, and expanding business services by the Agricultural Bank of China and credit cooperatives to encourage savings. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 19 Mar 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/241

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEF

**SOUTH CHINA TREE PLANTING**--Beijing, 12 Mar, (XINHUA)--The annual spring tree planting drive is already under full swing in southern China, while parts of northern China are still covered by snow. By mid-February, according to today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY", more than 460,000 hectares of trees had been planted in 10 southern provinces and autonomous regions, including Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Guangxi. Of this, 100,000 hectares of trees were planted by air seeding. In addition, individuals in the area planted 310 million trees in their villages and along roads and rivers, and more than 1 million hectares of land were prepared for tree planting later this year. In Sichuan Province, fast-growing trees made up for 40 percent of those planted, while Jiangsu will plant 7,000 hectares of fruit trees on the site of the old Yellow river. All places emphasize new methods of organizing plantings in line with China's agricultural reforms that connect income with output. In Hunan, 14 state-owned farms provided local peasants with funds, saplings and technology. In return, the peasants will share whatever profits the trees subsequently earn. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 12 Mar 85 OW]

**POLLUTION-FREE VEGETABLES**--More than 10 northern provinces, municipalities, and regions including Liaoning, Hebei, and Beijing, have set aside 287,000 mu as "pollution-free" vegetable production bases, 14 billion jin of these vegetables were supplied to cities, and vegetable farmers have increased income by 21,750,000 yuan. In April last year, 10 northern provinces, municipalities and regions established cooperative organizations to assume responsibility for the State Economic Commission's project to develop new techniques for plant protection and to expand the acreage. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 1]

CSO: 4007/331

ANHUI

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SUMMER HARVESTED CROPS

OW210006 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee issued an emergency circular on 18 March, calling on all localities to pay close attention to agricultural production in order to ensure a year-round bumper harvest.

The circular says: Summer harvested grain and edible oil crops constitute an important part of Anhui's agricultural production. Except for a few places, most localities have seen poor growth of the summer harvested crops. Insufficient planting of the seedlings may cause a drop in the output in some localities. If the output of summer harvested crops does not increase, agricultural production will be affected for the whole year; and if we do not have a bumper harvest, the people's livelihood will be affected, the production of industries depending on farm and subsidiary products as raw materials will be hampered, and financial revenues at all levels will decrease. This is a serious problem meriting keen and prompt attention.

The circular calls for, first of all, leaders at various levels and the vast numbers of rural cadres to continue to give priority to agricultural production.

Second, in addition to intensifying the management of summer harvested crops, it is necessary to make prompt arrangements for (?intermediate) spring sown crops.

Third, it is necessary to persist in the struggle against natural disasters in order to win a bumper harvest.

Fourth, departments concerned directly under the province should support agricultural production in terms of material supply, funds, machinery, and science and technology.

Fifth, work teams sent by province, prefectures, cities, and counties to rural areas should actively help grassroots cadres do a good job in this year's agricultural production.

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CSO: 4007/337

ANHUI

# MAJOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT BENEFITS ANHUI

OW210418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hefei, 21 March (XINHUA)--More than half the work has been completed on a major soil improvement project aided by the international development project aided by the International Development Association, in Anhui Province, East China, according to local authorities today.

For over 2 years, the project has used more than 45.7 million yuan for water conservancy, electricity transmission, road construction, afforestation and scientific research--accounting for 56.6 percent of the planned total.

Located in Mengcheng, Woyang and Suixi counties, north of the Huaihe River, the 5-year project aims to improve 36,000 hectares of a black soil mingled with calcareous concretions, which gives meager yields and is susceptible to drought and waterlogging.

The association has provided 15 million U.S. dollars in interest-free loans, while local authorities have raised the remaining 55 million yuan for facilities and labor subsidies.

By the end of last year, local peasants had dug 9,660 canals and ditches, totalling 4,020 km, built 4,180 bridges and culverts, 290 km of power transmission lines and 90 km of roads, and planted 1,020 hectares of forests.

The grain output of improved farmland in Mengcheng averaged 3,375 kg per hectare last year, 297.7 kg more than that for the unimproved soil.

Income per person there averaged 381 yuan last year, up by 50 yuan from 1984.

The wheat yield in Suixi was a record 3 tons per hectare despite an unusually long rainy spell last year--about 2.25 tons more than in previous average years.

/12232

CSO: 4020/243

BEIJING

BRIEFS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Beijing, 22 March (XINHUA)--Beijing authorities will send more than 1,000 technicians and managers into the countryside around the capital over the next 5 years in a program designed to modernize the rural economy. Under the program announced here today, a big training scheme will be launched to teach local peasants technical skills. The aim is to turn Beijing's rural suburbs into a major producer of non-staple foods and to develop successful small industries there. Ten technologies will be promoted by the Municipal Council for use in stock raising, fruit, vegetable and flower growing, rural house building and township construction. The authorities plan to set up 100 showcases using these technologies. [text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Mar 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/243

FUJIAN

# FUJIAN SETS CONTRACT GRAIN PURCHASE RULES

OW131131 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent Chen Guofan, the provincial government in a recent circular set forth the following stipulations on the policy concerning grain purchases by contract with a view to gradually improving the grain purchase contract system, bringing about a steady increase of grain production, and ensuring the fulfillment of the state quota of contracted grain purchases:

1. The original quota of 2.5 billion jin of grain to be purchased by contract in our province will remain unchanged. All prefectures and cities are requested to see that the respective targets set for them by the provincial authorities are met.
2. With regard to the grain transferred from counties and cities in grain-producing areas to other localities in excess of quantities specified in the original plan, there will be an additional subsidy of 1 yuan per 100 jin this year to be given by the financial department of the grain-supplying county or city besides the 2-yuan-per-100-jin subsidy provided by the provincial financial department, in accordance with a provision established last year.
3. The method of negotiated grain purchases should continue to be applied to poor townships. However, the areas to which this method is applied will not be expanded, nor will the quantity of negotiated purchases be increased.
4. As an encouragement, 10 jin of nitrogenous fertilizer will be sold to the grain supplier for every 100 jin of grain purchased by contract.
5. Agricultural banks in all localities should give priority in extending loans to those peasant households that have signed grain purchase contracts.
6. The measure of linking supply of urgently needed manufactured goods and fine-quality chemical fertilizers with grain purchases should continue to be applied to counties serving as production centers for commercial grain. Departments concerned should make proper arrangements for the supply of these items so as to completely meet requirements.

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CSO: 4007/327



FUJIAN

#### FUJIAN GOVERNOR STRESSES GRAIN PRODUCTION

OW230020 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in Fuzhou this morning to commend major grain production households in 1985. Provincial leading Comrades Hu Ping, Chen Mingyi, and Wen Xiushan presented awards to 36 major grain-production households and banners to representatives from 4 counties that had sold 100 million jin of grain to the state.

Vice Governor Chen Mingyi chaired today's meeting. Governor Hu Ping spoke, extending greetings and congratulations on behalf of the provincial government to the major grain-production households, and praising them for their socialist enthusiasm in striving to sell more grain to the state. Stressing the importance of grain production for Fujian's economic development, Governor Hu Ping said: Paying close attention to grain production is an important job for accelerating the pace of modernization in the province. All departments and units should strive to create favorable conditions for grain production.

Governor Hu Ping also reiterated the provincial government's 4-point policy toward grain production at the meeting:

First, the rural contracted responsibility system is an important policy formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and will remain unchanged for a long time to come.

Second, grain-specialized households is new in the first-step rural reform, and it is scientific and reasonable to commercialize grain and let farming experts have as much farmland as possible. The grain-specialized household is a demand of history and will exist for a long time. It is hoped that grain-specialized households will have larger areas of farmland and production scale.

Third, the specialized households deserve commendation because they have increased their income through contribution to the country. It is honorable to become better off through hard work. Those who have become prosperous as a result of diligent labor should be respected by the people and protected by state laws and policies. No one is allowed to encroach on the legitimate rights and interests of the specialized households.



Fourth, it is legitimate and permissible for a grain-specialized household to develop diversified economic undertakings, while paying close attention to grain production. Grain-specialized households should be allowed to make the best use of local resources and individual talents in developing forestry, animal husbandry, aquiculture, and village and town enterprises while engaging in grain production so that more and more people can become prosperous through working hard.

/12712

CS0: 4007/337

FUJIAN

FUJIAN'S HU PING SPEAKS ON AFFORESTATION WORK

OW171205 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] In his report at the provincial meeting of prefectural commissioners and city mayors today, Hu Ping, chairman of the Fujian Provincial Greening Committee and governor of Fujian Province, stressed: Greening our country's land is a great undertaking that has a great impact on economic invigoration and social development. Leaders at all levels must look on afforestation and greening work as a fundamental task and pay close attention to it, and must make efforts to raise it to a new level. We must complete the task of voluntarily planting 10 million trees this year by 12 March, and strive to overfulfill the target.

Fujian Province plans to afforest 3 million mu of land this year. As of 5 March, the province had afforested 2.27 million mu of land, fulfilling 75 percent of its annual target. Jiangyang and Ningde Prefectures and Sanming City have fulfilled their annual plans. However, compared with the same period last year, the province afforested 25 percent less land.

Comrade Hu Ping put forward the following four-point plan aimed at solving existing problems and raising this year's greening work to a new level.

1. We must have a good understanding of the significance of greening work, and must strengthen our leadership in this area. Leading comrades of the central authorities have said that the appearance of a nation should be judged from three of its main aspects, namely, the appearance of its people, the appearance of its cities and towns, and the appearance of its natural environment. The most important of these three aspects is the appearance of the natural environment. As long as forestry problems are not solved, the appearance of the natural environment and that of the nation cannot be improved. Leaders at all levels must regard afforestation and greening work as an important matter and a fundamental task that can improve the appearance of our nation, and must take necessary measures to ensure the success of the work. In particular, prefectures and cities in coastal areas must regard greening work as an official task and seriously study it; they must actively organize and lead the masses to successfully accomplish this year's afforestation work. Greening work in urban areas should be given adequate attention and be conscientiously carried out.

2. We must adhere to the principle and policy of pooling the efforts of the state, collectives, and individuals. All state-run forestry centers and tree-felling areas must be given more management powers. The primary current task is to afforest barren hills and reafforest cut areas. Collective barren hills and coastal areas must fully or partially be given or contracted out to the masses according to their wishes and management skills. We must reiterate the party's policy: whoever afforests land should own it; a piece of land that has been afforested jointly by a number of parties should be enjoyed at all; inheritance and transfer of ownership should be permitted.

3. We must raise afforestation funds through various channels. Funds allocated for sapling cultivation should be used only for this purpose; the provincial finance departments have allocated special funds for cultivating woody plants and oil-bearing crops; cities and counties in coastal areas should appropriate a certain amount of money for afforestation; we should encourage the masses to raise funds through various channels for afforestation.

4. We must ensure the success of key greening projects in order to accomplish our afforestation and sapling-cultivation tasks without sacrificing the quality of the work. Taking the local situation into consideration, all localities should closely integrate their work in artificial afforestation, in demarcating hillsides for afforestation, in sapling cultivation, and in forest management and protection. We must, in particular, make good use of time, pay attention to key matters, and ensure quality in carrying out artificial afforestation. It is necessary to simultaneously grow grasses and shrubs in soil erosion areas. Regarding the greening of the five river valleys, the important task at present is to round off well the first phase of the project, and to properly carry out planning for the second phase. The task of voluntarily planting 10 million trees across the province this year should be carried out by 12 March, and every effort should be made to overfulfill the established target and to ensure the quality of the work.

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CSO: 4007/334

FUJIAN

BRIEFS

REPORT ON AFFORESTATION PLANS--In a report delivered on 6 March at a provincial meeting attended by [words indistinct], Governor Hu Ping said that our province has a plan for afforesting 3 million mu this year and the task of planting 50 million trees in a campaign of obligatory tree planting. Arrangements for the work, he said, should be completed by 12 March, Arbor Day. According to statistics, as of 12 March, a total of 2.82 million mu had been afforested, and 15 million [as heard] trees had been planted by developing the obligatory tree-planting campaign in the province. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86 OW] /12712

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CSO: 4007/337

GANSU

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINES, SUPPLIES--At present, 750,000 tons of chemical fertilizer have been planned for spring planting in Gansu; it is estimated that sales in the first quarter could be 450,000 tons. There are more than 123,000 tractors, the aggregate power capacity of farm machines is more than 5,940,000 horsepower, an increase of 16 percent and 6.6 percent respectively over last year. After inspection and repair, the proportion of undamaged machines is more than 80 percent, and it is estimated 90,000 tractors can be used for spring planting. The use of plastic film to cover fields has expanded from 328,000 mu last year to about 450,000 mu. [Excerpt] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 2]

CSO: 4007/331

GUANGDONG

# HAINAN MEETING ON STRENGTHENING RURAL WORK ENDS

HK120807 Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Wang Guoxiong [3769 0948 7160]: "Hainan Regional Tri-level Cadres' Conference Ends; Yao Wenxu Delivers a Summation Report"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The Hainan regional tri-level cadres' meeting, which lasted 7 days, ended satisfactorily on 19 January. In light of the guidelines of the central and provincial rural work conferences and the recent Central Document No 1, all comrades participating in the meeting made an analysis of the rural situation, summed up and exchanged experiences in building the two socialist civilizations, and defined tasks for this year's rural work in our region. As a result, they expressed confidence in party rectification and the building of the two socialist civilizations in the rural areas, and to the continuous, steady, and coordinated growth of the rural economy.

At the closing ceremony of the meeting, Yao Wenxu, secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, made a concluding report on how to implement the guidelines of the 1986 Central Document No 1 in line with actual conditions and on how to do a good job of party rectification and work in various fields in the countryside.

## Have a Correct Understanding of the Rural Situation in Our Region

During the meeting, all participants had a lively discussion on getting a correct understanding of the situation. They held the consensus view that although principal leaders of the regional CPC Committee and people's government committed the serious mistake of reselling imported cars and other materials for profit in the second half of 1984, and although the incident caused heavy losses for economic construction and had a negative effect on work in other fields to varying degrees, the general situation in our region is good and profound changes have taken place in the rural areas. Following the first step of the reform centered on the introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas, in 1985 we took another step in reform which placed stress on reforming the system of unified and fixed purchases of farm produce and readjusting the structure of agricultural production, and we achieved marked results. All this was done in line with the relevant Central Documents No 1 and in the spirit of the instructions by the party Central Committee on speeding

up exploitation in Hainan. At present the rural economy is thriving, channels for commodity circulation have increased, methods of business operations are flexible, the scale of circulation has been expanded, the horizontal ties of the commodity economy have been strengthened, the enthusiasm of peasants for developing commodity production to meet market demands has been aroused, and production and living conditions have greatly improved. The rural situation is indeed gratifying and full of life and vitality.

The meeting stressed: In making a correct appraisal of the rural situation, we must not cast an eye only to grain and to judging grain output; we must not see the figures for only 1 year. In making a correct appraisal of the rural situation, we must see the situation in agriculture as well as the economic situation as a whole and we must relate the two problems to each other. It is estimated that the region's total grain output in 1985 decreased by more than 400 million jin over the previous year, but the situation resulted from many factors: 1) There were typhoons and other natural disasters in 1985 which were more serious than in former years; 2) the acreage sown to grain crops was reduced due to the readjustment of the structure of production in the rural areas; 3) the enthusiasm of peasants in a few areas in growing grain crops melted away and leaders at various levels paid less attention to grain production. In addition, land in some places was desolate. There was a drop in grain production, but the rural economy is still developing in a sound, steady, and balanced way. The situation is marked with the following features: 1) Our region has achieved much in the development of the rural economy and the countryside has taken on an entirely new look. It is estimated that the total output value of agricultural production in 1985 increased by 100 percent over 1980. 2) With the readjustment of the production structure in the rural areas, big progress has been made in planting tropical industrial crops. Compared with 1980, the acreage sown to rubber expanded by 32 percent in 1985, the areas planted with medicinal herbs was 7.5 times greater, and the acreage of forests increased by 280 percent. In addition, great achievements were made in fishery and livestock raising. 3) The "two households and one economic combination," which are now representatives of progressive forces of production in the countryside, are growing steadily. In the region there are now 24,558 households specialized in farming, 6,114 households specialized in fish breeding, 10,883 households specialized in industrial and sideline production, 16,827 households specialized in the tertiary industry, and 11,865 economic combinations. They have become an important force for the development of rural areas. 4) Town enterprises have started developing. It is expected that the total income of town enterprises in the region in 1985 increased by 346 percent over 1980, up by 30 percent over the preceding year. 5) Achievements have been obtained in the building of the spiritual civilization in the rural areas and new progress has been made in education and cultural undertakings. As the region's entire economic situation shows, much has been achieved in various fields. Since 1980, industrial and agricultural production has expanded and construction of the infrastructure of transport, energy, and telecommunications has developed quickly. Foreign trade and the introduction of investment from abroad and establishment of lateral ties at home have been promoted. People's living standards have somewhat improved and there has been an improvement in public security, party workstyle, and social conduct at large.



In affirming the excellent situation in the region's rural areas, comrades participating in the meeting realized that the hindrance to the region's economy by the case of reselling imported cars for profit is fairly tremendous. To overcome the current difficulties, we must make tremendous efforts. There is an uneven development of various areas in reform of the rural economic structure. Some party's policies have not been thoroughly implemented in some localities. Peasants in some rural areas have not yet attained sufficiency in food and clothing. The state apparatus in the rural grassroots units is still fairly weak and management is poor. All this falls short of the demands of developments in the rural areas. We must face up to these problems emerging in the course of advance. We should not dodge them but should adopt correct measures to solve them. Our good situation has resulted from the correctness of the party's principles and policies and from the current reform. We must make sustained efforts to solve the existing problems in the execution of the reform. Through the implementation of policies, we must progressively carry on the reform in depth and gradually perfect it so as to develop the rural economy in a sound, steady, and balanced way.

#### The Problems That Must Be Conscientiously Summed Up and Solved

By making a concrete analysis of the situation in our region, the meeting affirmed the main aspects of the situation and pointed out the problems that must be conscientiously summed up and solved for further developing the excellent situation in the rural areas and building the two socialist civilizations. These problems are related to the following seven points:

1. /After the introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas, is it necessary for the party to give more leadership to the rural work? How should this be done?/ After the introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the countryside, party leadership over the rural work should be strengthened. In passing on their experience at the meeting, some model units pointed out that fundamentally speaking, they had achieved marked results in the building of the two socialist civilizations only because they strengthened party leadership over various fields of rural work. Contrary to this, leaders in a few areas held; "Since farm output quotas are now fixed for each household, peasants can do things on their own initiative and it is not necessary to strengthen party leadership." In these areas, leaders failed to go deep into the realities of life and cadres seldom went right to the frontline of agricultural production. Some comrades wanted to improve their work, but the new situation made it difficult for them to begin. Their previous methods of work were no longer applicable, but they did not have any new methods to cope with the new situation. As a result, the system of contracting land, mountains, forests, and water surfaces was not well established and their management was poor in these areas. The responsibility system of cadres was not yet instituted in the rural grassroots units, no one took an interest in the work of helping the poor become better-off, political and ideological work was weak and public security was poor, and such activities as feudal



superstitions and gambling were rife in these areas. Leaders at various levels should, therefore, bring about steady improvement in their style and methods of leadership. They should carry out the party's line, principles, and policies in earnest and improve political and ideological work as well as service work for agricultural production. Leaders should go down to the grassroots units to size up the new situation, to come up with solutions to new problems and to sum up new experiences in an effort to exercise face-to-face leadership. We must change the situation of "party organizations not taking care of party affairs," build party organizations into a powerful fighting force, and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members so as to promote all work in the rural areas.

2. /After the whole party has shifted the focus of work to economic construction and when the party and the state follow the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, is it necessary to uphold the four basic principles and to strengthen political and ideological work as well as the work of maintaining public security?/ By exchanging experiences and citing facts, comrades participating in the meeting pointed out: The good situation in our country would not have come about if we had not opened up to the world and invigorated the economy by breaking with the "leftist" conventions. However, opening to the world is like opening a window. With the window open, fresh air comes in, but so do the flies and mosquitoes. Similarly, in invigorating the economy, some enterprises and people ignore state plans. Since the introduction of the opening up policy in our region, certain achievements have been obtained in this aspect, but some decadent things have also come in. For example, some time ago, pornographic videotapes were rampant and feudal superstitions and gambling were in vogue in some areas. Furthermore, some vile social evils which had been stamped out long ago cropped up again. It is thus seen that only by upholding the four basic principles and strengthening political and ideological work as well as the work of maintaining public security can we ensure the smooth development of the four socialist modernizations.

3. /When some people are allowed to become better-off ahead of others, is it still necessary to strive for common prosperity? How should we achieve it?/ Comrades participating in the meeting held the consensus view: The proposal put forward by the party Central Committee for allowing some people to become better-off through hard work ahead of others conforms to the objective laws of development. However, this is only a policy of our party and not the ultimate aim. The ultimate aim is to strive for common prosperity. Therefore, as some people have started becoming better-off through hard work, a conspicuous problem for the rural party organizations at present is how to lead the broad masses of the peasants to strive for common prosperity so long as the public ownership of the means of production is definitely applied. A successful solution to the problem will reflect the superiority of the socialist system. Otherwise, the appearance of a wide gap between the rich and the poor in the rural areas may occur. We must take the matter very seriously.

4. /When we open to the outside world, carry out reform, and invigorate the economy, is it still necessary for us to improve management? How should we do so?/ In discussions, participants in the meeting explicitly pointed out that improving management is of great importance. Our region committed the serious mistake of reselling imported cars for profit in the second half of 1984. This is mainly because the guiding ideology of some principal comrades working in the regional CPC Committee and people's government was not correct, but a mess in management was another major reason accounting for the mistake. It is thus clear that improving management is a problem that we should not overlook. At present there is a visible phenomena in our management work: Undue stress is laid on flexibility and no stress is put on control. As a result, now no one likes discipline and nobody intends to interfere in another's affairs. Therefore, attention must be paid to correcting this deviation. When we open to the outside world, conduct reforms, and invigorate the economy, we must exercise effective control over major issues but flexibility on minor ones; we must overthrow certain things and establish others; and flexibility should not bring about chaos. In short, flexibility should be linked with effective control.

5. /When emphasis is placed on economic results in the execution of the reform, how should we correctly handle the relationship between economic results and social results?/ Participants in the meeting were of the opinion that carrying out reform is imperative, but reform itself is not the aim. It is aimed at invigorating the economy through reform, improving management, and enhancing economic and social results. Of course, an enterprise should pay attention to economic results, but it should realize that economic results and social results form an integral whole. It should not lay stress only on economic results and overlook social results; otherwise it will tend toward "putting money first in everything." In judging the success or failure of reform in a unit, we must see whether it adheres to the socialist orientation and the principle of improving both economic and social results.

6. /If we continue to depend on policies in developing the rural economy, how can we seek support of science?/ There was consensus at the meeting that developing the rural economy must rely on both policies and science. In developing the rural economy, our region has done much in relying on policies but done little in seeking the support of science. This fundamentally due to: First, inadequate understanding of the importance of depending on science and technology in developing agricultural production; second, inadequate effort in summing up and popularizing local scientific and technological achievements and to introducing advanced scientific and technological achievements from other areas of the country; and third, inadequate effort to giving full play to the role of the existing contingent of scientists and technicians and to developing the contingent. Party and government leaders at various levels should, therefore, educate cadres and the masses to know that with the help of correct policies, we should also depend on science to bring into full play the region's potential of torrid zone natural resources and marine resources. For this reason, we must consciously learn science and make full use of it in economic construction.

7. /To solve the aforementioned problems, it is necessary to strengthen the building of primary party organizations and of the state apparatus in the grassroots units./ Participants in the meeting were of the opinion that there are many tasks to perform in rural work. To solve these problems, we should therefore depend mainly on primary party organizations and the state apparatus in districts and townships and on cadres and party members of the grassroots units. Therefore, party organizations at the district and township levels should, through party rectification, earnestly tackle their problems in guiding ideology, workstyle, and organization, and should build party branches into a strong core of leadership which is able to lead the masses to build the two socialist civilizations and strive for common prosperity. The district and township levels should straighten out their guiding ideology, improve their leadership style and workstyle, and often go down to the countryside to make investigations and studies, so as to identify and tackle problems in good time.

#### The Basic Tasks for This Year's Rural Work in Our Region

The meeting noted that the central rural work conference and the latest Central Document No 1 have set the guiding ideology, general tasks, and general demands for this year's rural work and decided on concrete principles, policies, and measures. To accomplish this year's rural work in our region, we must take the central and provincial rural work conferences and the latest Central Document No 1 as a guide, further carry out policies for the rural economy, conduct reforms in depth, make party rectification a success, spread science and technology, improve conditions for agricultural production, and make arrangements for pre-production and post-production service. To this end, we must conduct the following work in earnest:

1. Adhere to the strategic principle of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and increase investment in agriculture. In the past few years, agriculture in our region has developed rapidly. This is mainly due to the fact that the potential in agricultural production has been brought out through reform. Whether or not we will be able to develop agriculture in a sound, steady, and balanced way depends not only on the stability and improvement of our policies and the rising enthusiasm of peasants, but also on increasing investment in agriculture and further improving conditions for agricultural production. For this reason, apart from the support from the state, we should mainly rely on the strength of counties, districts, and townships, and on accumulation through labor by peasants. All localities should concentrate a certain amount of labor force, financial capacity, and material resources on farmland capital construction and building the infrastructure.

2. Resolutely continue efforts to develop grain production and rigorously expand the diversified production activities. Our region is located in a humid torrid zone. On the premise that we should not slacken efforts to develop grain production, this year we must continue to readjust the structure of production in the rural areas and vigorously develop the industries involved in processing tropical crops and other farm crops. The level of grain production should be brought back to that in 1984 and there must be faster development of such economic crops as oil-bearing crops, sugarcane, tropical crops,

medicinal herbs, and fruits, as well as artificial afforestation, livestock raising, fish breeding in fresh and seawater, and marine fishing. Meanwhile, substantial progress must be made in developing town enterprises.

3. Carry out reform of the rural economy in depth. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, like other parts of the country, the region has launched reform of the rural economic structure with the introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output. Last year it also started reforming the system of unified and fixed purchase of farm produce, and has achieved initial results. However, we are still far from attaining the goal fixed for the reform of the rural economic structure and we must resolutely carry out the reform in depth. First we must further reform the system of unified and fixed purchases of farm produce. This year's tasks in this area are to improve the reform measures already taken. For example, efforts must be made to perfect the system of fixed quotas for purchasing farm and sideline produce, to appropriately readjust prices of some products, and to open up more channels for circulation of products from collectively-afforested areas and pastoral areas. Second, we must implement the policy of helping agriculture with funds from industry. In carrying out this policy, we can do a lot of things. For example, the state can increase investment in agricultural capital construction to an appropriate extent, improve conditions for agricultural production and the development of the commodity economy, offer a certain amount of subsidies for agricultural production means domestically produced, reduce tax or exempt from taxation imported agricultural production means, and offer different kinds of loans at favorable terms. At present, special attention must be paid to developing town enterprises and rendering assistance to crop-farming and vegetable production on the outskirts of the cities and appropriately readjusting economic benefits between people engaged in industry and those engaged in agriculture. Third, to perfect the cooperative system, we must start with service work. To perfect and develop cooperative organizations is a main target for carrying out reform in depth. The system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output is a long-term policy of our party. By no means should we go against the will of the people and change the system at will. The masses in some areas have expressed dissatisfaction with the local authorities because they have failed to help them deal with some problems which cannot be solved by individual households but which should be done through concerted efforts. We should, with the voluntariness of the masses, perfect and develop the cooperative economy step by step. In developing cooperative economic organizations, we must strive for efficiency and must not set tasks and targets and pursue a higher rate of development. Fourth, we must step up reform of the system of the supply and marketing cooperatives so that they will entirely become cooperative commercial organizations of the peasants. Fifth, we must adhere to the orientation of allowing some people to become better-off ahead of others and striving for common prosperity.



4. Adopt practical measures to help poor areas gradually change their conditions. Because of the differences in natural conditions and an imbalance in economic development, although some areas in our region, especially mountainous areas, areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, and old revolutionary base areas, have managed to score some economic achievements, they have not yet lifted themselves out of poverty. The problems of feeding and clothing the masses there have not been completely solved. It is of important political and economic significance to solve the problems in these areas. In the work of helping the poor, every locality should truly put the stress on the really poverty-stricken areas and solve the problems of feeding and clothing the masses there. The funds and materials for helping poverty-stricken areas should be mainly used for developing production and improving production conditions, so as to strengthen the economic vitality of these areas. Various funds earmarked for supporting poverty-stricken areas should not be purely used in providing relief to the people there, but for developing production, so as to help lift the masses out of poverty.

5. Strengthen the work of spreading legal knowledge among the people and grasp well the work of increasing public security in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to integrate the work of popularizing legal knowledge with the work of strengthening social security in a comprehensive way and extensively use various mass media and propaganda means such as newspapers and periodicals, radio and television broadcasts, literature and art, and so on, to unceasingly disseminate legal knowledge. Leading cadres at all levels should take a good lead in studying, applying, and enforcing the law. It is necessary to conduct deepgoing legal education among the vast numbers of the people, wipe out legal illiteracy, and sharpen the sense of the law. It is imperative to set up the responsibility system of social security, strengthen the social security management, start healthy, varied, and colorful recreational activities, and occupy the rural areas with socialist ideology and culture.

6. Consciously grasp well the party rectification in rural areas and strengthen the leadership over rural work. Generally speaking, the requirements for the party rectification in rural areas are the four tasks of seeking unity of thought, consolidating party style, heightening the sense of discipline, and purifying the party organizations, as raised by the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. In order not to hold up farm work in the prime season, the schedules for party rectification in rural areas must be tight and the methods must be flexible. It must be carried out first in districts and then townships and by stages and in groups. It is necessary to do a good job in training core members and mobilize those rural party members who are engaged in industries, business, and other work in other places during the party rectification period to go back to their native places to actively participate in party rectification. Secretaries of county CPC committees should personally take command of the work of party rectification and organize a sufficient number of liaison men to assist in the party rectification work at the district and township levels. Party committees and government departments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over rural work. It is necessary to make overall plans, take all factors into consideration, and promote the cooperation between urban and rural areas, the coordination between departments, and the development of the rural reform and the commodity economy.

The conference also drew up plans for the present rural work in our region. First, in light of actual conditions, each locality and department should earnestly organize party members and cadres to study and master the essence of the new Central Document No 1. On this basis, they should publicize and explain the document to the vast number of peasants in simple language and in connection with their concrete work. In particular, the main points of every part of the document must all be clearly and thoroughly explained and really be made known to all. It is necessary to integrate the work of publicizing the new Central Document No 1 with the work of summarizing and promoting local experiences and studying and promoting the advanced experiences of other localities, so as to make the new Central Document No 1 truly become a powerful motivating force to expedite our region's rural reform, production, and all the other work this year. Second, it is necessary to grasp rural production well. Each locality's production plans for this year should be worked out as early as possible, and measures should be enacted and carried out as early as possible. It is appropriate to make early preparations for plowing and sowing. The work of preparing seeds and fertilizers and spreading the fine hybrid varieties should be conscientiously and suitably carried out. In light of the actual conditions in our region, it is imperative to stress and use more organic fertilizer rather than using only chemical fertilizers. The winter irrigation work should be continuously grasped well and completed on time, so as to improve irrigation. The acreage under sugarcane should not be enlarged. We should mainly concentrate on increasing its per unit area yield. Third, it is necessary to make good preparations for party rectification at the district level. It is imperative to train key members for party rectification, do a good job in investigations and studies, keep informed about the mental attitudes of party members, and discover the problems to be solved during party rectification, so as to lay a foundation for the party rectification work at the district level. Fourth, it is necessary to grasp well the work of party rectification at the county level. In order to ensure quality, we should make the best use of our time to strive to finish the comparison and examination of party members before the Spring Festival. Units and departments possessing the necessary conditions should complete registration and organizational handling of party members before the Spring Festival.

/8309

CSO: 4007/327

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FARM MECHANIZATION--By the end of 1985, there were 235,000 tractors of various types in the province, an increase of 67.72 percent over 1980. More than 90 percent of the tractors were owned by individual peasants or combined households. The number of other small farm tools has also largely increased. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Mar 86] /12232

CSO: 4007/334

HEBEI

#### COMMENTARY CALLS FOR DEEPENING RURAL REFORM

SK220954 Hebei Shijiazhuang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Profoundly Comprehend the Guidelines of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and Deepen the Rural Reform"]

[Text] The plan of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for rural work in 1986, namely, Document No 1 of the central authorities, was formally published recently. The document calls for further implementing the various policies concerning the rural work, penetratingly carrying out reform, improving conditions for agricultural production, organizing preproduction and post-production services, and promoting a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the rural economy.

During the past few years, under the guidance of the party's various policies concerning the rural economy, an inspiring and gratifying situation has appeared in the rural areas. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries have been substantially upgraded. The town and township enterprises have become an important mainstay to invigorate the rural economy. Agricultural production has begun to regulate itself in line with the market demands. The urban and rural economic sectors have broken with the closed situation in which barriers exist in different departments and different regions. An open-type market unimpededly linking the urban with the rural areas has initially been formed. In addition, the prospects for the economy have become increasingly bright.

It should also be noted, however, that many problems still exist in the rural work. For instance, the policies regarding economic work have not been implemented thoroughly in some rural areas; many barriers still exist in circulation channels; relationships in reform have not been brought into better balance; the measures for carrying out reform are not good and are insufficiently coordinated; the foundation for agricultural production is not solid; and the economic benefits of town and township enterprises are poor.

Document No 1 issued by the central authorities this year has set forth emphases and plans for the work in 1986 in line with the current problems. We should conscientiously study this document; should profoundly comprehend the essence of the guidelines of this document; should consolidate, master, and supplement the achievements already scored in the rural reform; and should attach importance to solving those conspicuous problems in reform so that we can obtain still greater effect from reform.



In implementing Document No 1 of the central authorities, priority should be given to upholding the rural reform. Consolidation, mastery, supplementation, and improvement constitute a principle for carrying out reform continually and penetratingly. The only way to solve the problems emerging in the rural work is to carry out reform penetratingly. This demands that we consider carefully what to discard and what to introduce. In the course of discarding outmoded systems and methods, we should introduce new systems and methods suitable for the actual situation. For instance, the contract purchase of grain is a major reform of the grain purchasing and marketing system. Therefore, we should be meticulous in doing this work, further improve the contract system, and strive to sign contracts with all peasants before the spring sowing so that this reform project will actually mobilize the initiative of peasants for production.

Reform of the circulation structure constitutes an important part of the rural reform. This year, we should give prominence to enlivening the commodity circulation, and should establish and improve the commercial and service network at the country, township, and village levels, developing this together with the urban reform, so that we can better meet the demands for developing the commodity economy and can promote a sustained development of the rural economy.

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CSO: 4007/336

HEBEI

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELEASED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpts] In 1985, the social output value in rural Hebei was 31.090 billion yuan, a 15.1 percent increase over 1984. The output value of rural industry, construction, commerce, and transportation was 14.630 billion yuan, an increase of 33.2 percent over 1984, its ratio of the rural social output value rose from 39.9 percent in 1984 to 47.1 percent. The agricultural gross output value for the year was 16.460 billion yuan, an increase of 3.3 percent over 1984. Including the output value of 23.570 billion yuan from village run industries, the increase was 14.5 percent over 1984. Of the gross agricultural output value, the seed industry accounted for 12.120 billion yuan, a 1.8 percent reduction; forestry accounted for 560 million yuan, a 4.6 percent increase; animal husbandry accounted for 3.120 billion yuan, an increase of 31.1 percent increase; the fishing industry accounted for 140 million yuan, an increase of 26.2 percent.

The area sown to cotton decreased by 2,949,000 mu in 1985. The area sown to oil-bearing crops increased 3,432,000 mu.

Output of major agricultural products:

	1985 (10,000 tons)	Increase in 1985 over 1984 %
Grain	1,966.6	5.2
Cotton	62.9	-40.0
Oil-bearing crops	86.9	44.8
Peanuts	58.0	45.4
Sugar crops	19.9	59.6
Flue-cured tobacco	0.5	60.0
Jute, Ambari Hemp	5.2	3.8
Fruit	160.0	18.7

The province afforested 6 million mu in 1985, fulfilling 150 percent of the annual plan. The percentage of forest cover was 13.36 percent.

Output of major animal by-products and number of livestock:

	1985	Increase in 1985 over 1984 %
Output of pork, beef, and mutton	81.9 (10,000 tons)	27.6
Milk	7.3	32.7
Egg output	33.4	44.0
Hogs slaughtered	1,018.5 (10,000 head)	21.5
Pigs at year end	1,421.4	17.7
Large animals at year end	446.5	8.6
Sheep at year end	721.1	- 0.6

The output of aquatic products was 128,000 tons in 1985, a 21.1 percent increase over 1984. Of this, output of freshwater products was 23,000 tons, a 39-percent increase, and output of marine products was 105,000 tons, a 17.9 percent increase.

At the end of 1985, the aggregate power capacity of the province's farm machines was 27,130,000 horsepower, a 9-percent increase over 1984. The number of large and medium-sized tractors was 37,000, a 12-percent decrease over 1984; small capacity and walking tractors 290,000, a 25 percent increase; trucks 33,000, a 17.9 percent increase; and irrigation and drainage equipment 14,340,000 horsepower, a 5.1 percent increase over 1984. The consumption of electricity in rural areas was 4.090 billion kwh, an 0.5 percent decrease. A total of 1,104,000 tons of chemical fertilizer were applied, a 1.9 percent decrease over 1984.

/8309

CSO: 4007/326

HEBEI

BRIEFS

HEBEI PRAWN PROJECT--Shijiazhuang, 18 March (XINHUA)--The UN World Food Program (WFP) has provided funds for a project now under construction to raise prawns in Huanghua County, Hebei Province. The project, which will help change the poor conditions in the coastal part of the county, requires digging 1,000 hectares of ponds, building hatcheries, feed processing plants, bridges, culverts and sluice gates, and erecting power transmission lines. The WFP will provide more than 300 tons of wheat and funds for the project in the next 3 years. Parts of the project are expected to go into operation this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /12232

RURAL SAVING DEPOSITS--As of the end of 1985, rural saving deposits in Hebei had reached 5.79 billion yuan, an increase of 1.27 billion yuan from the beginning of the year, an increase of 28 percent. Per capita savings were 122 yuan, an increase of 27 yuan over the end of 1984, and more than 37 yuan compared to national per capita savings. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, rural saving deposits increased 4.83 billion yuan, savings have increased 43.2 percent a year since 1980. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 4007/326

HENAN

HENAN LEADER URGES PEASANTS TO GET RICH THROUGH HARD WORK

HK180227 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 86

/Excerpts/ In the course of an investigation of the rural areas, Henan Provincial CPC Committee deputy secretary Liu Zhengwei stressed when speaking on a number of policy issues that the policy of allowing some people to get rich ahead of others has not changed. We must continue to support and protect the development of the specialized households. The current focal point in perfecting the contract responsibility systems is to perfect the service setup. In taking advantage of local economic strong points, we must consider serialized operations. We must correctly handle the relationship between engaging in industry and engaging in agriculture, and attach proper importance to grain production.

From 3 to 12 March, Comrade Liu Zhengwei visited rural areas in Zhoukou, Shangqiu, Kaifeng, and Jiaozuo prefectures and cities to investigate the implementation of this year's Central Document No 1. It was reported in some places that some specialized households have recently developed a misunderstanding of party policies. Seeing that unhealthy trends are being corrected, taxes are being inspected and areas being paid, and economic crime is being hit hard, they wonder whether the policy of allowing some people to get rich ahead of others will be retracted.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: Allowing some people to get rich ahead of others is a major policy decided by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. There is no change in this policy now, and it will be upheld for a long time to come. In the future, we must give all-round publicity to the policy of allowing some people to get rich ahead of others and of attaining prosperity for all, and guard against onesidedness.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: We must continue to boldly support specialized households that get rich through hard work, whether they are engaged in cultivation, stock-raising, industry or business. The party committees and government and the political and legal departments must protect their legitimate interests and income against encroachments. No department or organization may force them to make donations or to provide assistance and so on. We must criticize and educate certain specialized households engaged in improper operations. We must crack down hard on serious cases, such as manufacturing fake wine and medicine and engaging in speculation and fraud, and take the proper legal sanctions.

We should continue to create a social mood of regarding getting rich through hard work as honorable, and encourage still more people to be bold in getting rich through hard work.

While investigating Luyi County, Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out that animal husbandry is a focal point in agricultural development in Henan. However, it is no use just relying on slogans to develop this business. At present we must solve the problem of curing livestock diseases. Every county should train a large number of peasant technicians, and organize them to undertake contracts.

While investigating northern Henan, Comrade Liu Zhengwei heard that in some counties that were originally high-yielding areas, grain production has declined for various reasons in the past 2 years. He said: There is nothing scary about a little annual fluctuation in grain production. What is worrying is that certain comrades tend to neglect agriculture and slacken leadership over it. At present we must handle properly the relationship between engaging in industry and engaging in agriculture. The development of industry should spur the construction and development of agriculture.

On methods of having industry supplement agriculture, comrade Liu Zhengwei said that we should not just consider taking some money from industry to balance up the incomes of those engaged in industry and those engaged in agriculture. More important, we should look at increasing agricultural input. We should mainly use the money to develop agricultural production.

We must pay attention to guiding and helping the peasants to work at the conversion and the increase in value of grain. More effort should be made to develop industries using grain as raw material. We must not neglect grain conversion work just because grain output fell slightly last year and the difficulty of selling grain was eased to some extent. This is a problem we must solve in future development of grain production.

/12228

CS0: 4007/333

HENAN

# HENAN HOLDS MEETING ON COMBATING DROUGHT, PROTECTING WHEAT

HK110839 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday [6 March], the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government held an on-the-spot meeting in Weishi County on combating drought and protecting wheat. They pointed out that CPC committees and governments at all levels should complete the work of combating drought and irrigating wheat as a strategic task and try in every possible way to combat natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest. (Ma Zhengxuan), secretary of the Weishi County CPC Committee, informed the meeting of their experiences in combating drought and protecting wheat.

Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The drought situation in the wheat fields in our province is now serious. The wheat seedlings are not growing as well as they were in previous years. At this crucial moment, in combating drought and protecting wheat, if we do not have the spirit of cutting off all means of retreat and fighting to win or die, we cannot wrest a bumper wheat harvest this year. However, some comrades, particularly some leading cadres, have not sufficiently understood the serious situation in current wheat production, have not grasped it vigorously enough, and lack a sense of urgency. They have only given general directives and have not taken effective measures. CPC committees and governments at all levels must complete the work of combating drought and protecting wheat as an important strategic task. They must try in every possible way to combat drought and to strive for a bumper harvest.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: With a view to concentrating energy to fight this battle of combating drought and irrigating wheat well, the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government have decided:

1. At present, we must regard the work of combating drought and protecting wheat as an overriding central task in the rural areas. All work and investigation groups which have gone to the rural areas must link their own work with combating drought. Party rectification in the rural areas must be linked with combating drought and protecting wheat. Whether this work is done well or badly must be regarded as an important point in examining the results in party rectification in the rural areas.



2. Leaders must take the lead and quickly send organ cadres and science and technology personnel to the forefront to solve specific problems in the course of combating drought. If this work is not done well in any county, resulting in a fall in wheat production, the responsibility of the county CPC committee secretary and of the county head must be first investigated and affixed.
3. It is essential to concentrate all possible financial and material resources to vigorously support the irrigation and tending of wheat.
4. All trades and professions and departments concerned must enhance their work efficiency and really do service work well. In coordination with one another, departments concerned must take the initiative to quickly solve problems concerning water, electricity, diesel oil, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, machinery, and capital urgently needed in the irrigation of wheat.
5. It is imperative to give guidance according to the different situation in seedlings.
6. It is necessary to do a good job in social order. We must quickly and severely punish the lawless elements who sabotage farmland and water conservancy facilities to ensure good order in irrigating and tending wheat.
7. We must pay close attention to weather changes and do well in forecasting plant diseases and insect pests. In ideology, organization, materials, and capital, we must make good preparations against many kinds of natural disasters to strive for a bumper wheat harvest this year.

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CSO: 4007/324

HUBEI

#### HUBEI RADIO URGES CONSOLIDATING AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION

HK140904 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Implement Central Document No 1, Continue to Consolidate Agricultural Foundation"]

[Text] Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. This is a long-term strategic principle for China's socialist construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has persisted in the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation, resulting in gratifying changes in the province's economic development. A prosperous situation has appeared in the province's agricultural production.

However, with the excellent situation in agricultural production, in some areas the tendency of neglecting the foundation of agricultural production still exists. Some comrades believe that the central policy is good and peasants are skilled in farming. They have relaxed their leadership over agriculture. Some areas believe that doubling or quadrupling production depends on town and township enterprises and a diversified economy only, so they have built markets and factories at the expense of good arable land and have relaxed grain production. Some units or departments believe that rural areas have become rich and peasants have more money than before, so they try to benefit from peasants and forget their aim of serving the people. Some areas charge peasants various fees, so the peasants have a heavy burden and their enthusiasm for farming and growing cotton and grain has been dampened. All these warrant the serious attention of party and government organs and leading comrades at all levels. They must be determined to consolidate the agricultural foundation so as to ensure continuous, steady, and coordinated development in the province's agricultural production.

To consolidate the agricultural foundation, we must first unify the ideological understanding of cadres and the masses with the spirit of the this year's Central Document No 1, further implement various rural policies of the party, carry out reform in depth, and arouse the enthusiasm of peasants for building socialism. Second, we must attach importance to grain and cotton production. Failure in cotton and grain production will not only directly affect people's daily life, but will also jeopardize industrial production and the whole economy. Therefore, we must readjust the rural production structure and agricultural production structure according to local conditions and on the

basis of a steady increase in grain production. We must achieve economic, ecological, and social benefits simultaneously in the readjustment. Meanwhile, we must strengthen capital agricultural construction, increase agricultural investment, strengthen construction of water conservancy works, promote scientific and technological advancement, and speed up the research, storage, promotion, and application of agricultural science and technology. We must constantly change conditions for developing production and use new science and technology to vigorously develop the social productive forces.

/12712

CS0: 4007/337

HUNAN

BRIEFS

**HUNAN PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES**--According to the sample investigation of 3,700 peasant households in 37 counties conducted by the provincial rural sample investigation team. The per capita net income of peasants in Hunan Province last year was some 395 yuan, 47 yuan more than in the preceding year and an increase of 13.5 percent. The increase in the per capita net income in the mountainous areas was greater than in the plains areas. The per capita net income in the plain areas last year was 20.2 percent more than in the preceding year, while the per capita net income in the mountainous areas last year was 23.4 percent more than in the preceding year. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86 HK] /12232

**HUNAN FORESTRY REVIVAL**--Hunan's forestry resources have now started to revive after more than 20 years of continuous depletion. The depletion during the fifties and sixties amounted to over 90 million cubic meters of timber. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the artificially afforested area in the province has reached 40 million mu, while 2.11 million mu have been sown by aircraft. Some 690,000 mu of farmland have been returned to forestry. The lumbering quota set for the province last year was 3.12 million cubic meters, but in fact only 2.48 million cubic meters were cut. This figure plus peasant consumption and losses caused by natural disasters and so on added up to a total of 7 million cubic meters of timber, the lowest in recent years. In the same year the province's forestry resources grew by a total of some 9 million cubic meters. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86 HK] /12232

**CASTOR OIL SUPPLY**--In the past few years, because castor oil output has decreased, market supply has been tight. Hunan needs 20,000 to 30,000 dan of castor oil every year, but the province can only provide about one-third of this, the rest must be transferred from other provinces. In 1985, estimated purchases were 6,000 dan, an increase of 62 percent over 1984. Because of the influence of international markets and increase in domestic production, the industrial use of oil is more stable, and the need for castor oil will not greatly increase. Therefore, in 1986 the situation of supply not meeting demand will be somewhat alleviated. However, we can not relax production of castor oil in 1986, since production of castor oil does not meet demand in Hunan, we must put more emphasis on production. [Excerpt] [Changsha HUNAN NONGYE [HUNAN AGRICULTURE] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 86 p 37]

9 April 1986

HUNAN GRAIN BUSINESS--By the end of February, Hunan Province had stored in its warehouses 7.99 billion jin of basically fulfilling last year's quota for ordering grain. The Provincial Grain Bureau has decided that beginning March, all grain departments throughout the province will procure grain at negotiated prices. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4007/334

JIANGSU

JIANGSU GOVERNOR COMMENDS ADVANCED GRAIN PRODUCERS

OW210038 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A provincial meeting on grain production, which commended advanced collectives and individuals in this regard, closed in Nanjing on 18 March. According to the meeting, the major tasks for the province in grain production this year are: stepping up procurement work, lending support to grain production, developing the fodder industry, backing livestock and fish breeding, doing a good job in processing and supplying grain and edible oil, and providing better service to the people's everyday life.

The meeting said: Despite difficult tasks, the staff and workers in Jiangsu's grain departments successfully fulfilled the plan last year. The grain purchased on contract or at negotiated price totaled over 7.5 million tons in the province, which also delivered grain to support 24 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Grain and edible oil were securely stored in warehouses or open-air repositories throughout the province. Advances were also made in the processing of grain and edible oil, the fodder industry, and other diversified undertakings, topping other provinces in terms of output, output value, and profits.

Leading provincial Comrades Gu Ziulian, governor, and Jin Xun, as well as Vice Minister of Commerce Ji Ming, presented banners and certificates to 34 civilized units, 176 advanced enterprises, and 345 advanced workers in Jiangsu's grain departments.

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CSO: 4007/337



LIAONING

BRIEFS

CROP-GROWING GROUPS ORGANIZED--Shenyang, 17 March (XINHUA)--More than 24,000 peasants on the outskirts of Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, have organized themselves into crop-growing research associations, according to the LIAONING DAILY. The 214 associations study and popularize techniques in crop cultivation and animal husbandry, playing the role of "accelerator" in commodity production. An onion-growers association, founded by Tong Yingwen in Luojiatang Township, Xinmin County, teaches other growers farming techniques. Last year, Tong's village produced 3,250 tons of onions, with earnings averaging 500 yuan for each person. A chicken association in Liaozhong County helps peasants with supply of feed and young chickens and the marketing of mature poultry. A Ginseng association in Baiqing Township, Sujiatun District, now has more than 1,000 members from other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 17 Mar 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/243

NEI MONGGOL

#### NEI MONGGOL HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SPRING FARMING

SK170437 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The regional people's government held a regional telephone conference to call on all localities to concentrate efforts on spring farming, with the focus on grain production, lamb delivery and care, and construction of water conservation projects.

The conference pointed out: Four tasks should be conscientiously fulfilled in order to make grain production successful. First, we should guarantee the area sown to grain. Areas suitable for grain production must not be sown to other crops. To guarantee the acreage of grain fields, the regional people's government decided that the contract purchasing system should also be applied to the production of this year's major cash crops, such as beets and oil-bearing crops, and that all localities should complete signing the purchasing contracts for cash crops before spring sowing. Second, we should adopt various measures to solve the problems in fertilizer supply. The State Council recently issued a circular on issues concerning fertilizer. All localities should step up efforts to work out measures for implementing the circular, and encourage the masses to apply more locally produced minor fertilizer. Third, we should step up signing of grain purchasing contracts. To enable peasants to enjoy more benefit, our region will adopt flexible measures in three aspects this year: 1) Purchasing contracts will be signed on six local varieties of grain, including millet, buckwheat, and sorghum, in addition to the four state-stipulated varieties of wheat, paddy, corn and soybeans; 2) contracted purchases of the variety which enjoy good sales in markets will be properly reduced, and those of miscellaneous grains which are not easily salable will be increased; and 3) grain production will be linked with fertilizer supply, and this year major fertilizer to be supplied at parity price will be supplied to the masses in accordance with the quantity of the marketable grain they sell. Fourth, we should implement the policy of supporting grain and vegetable production with rural industries.

The conference emphasized: Water conservation projects are an important part of agricultural capital construction. As our region is windy and dusty, and suffers drought 9 out of 10 years, conditions for the survival of all living things and for production be lost without water. We should understand that successive increases in agricultural production over the past few years should be attributed to the water conservation projects built in the past years in

addition to policies, which have boosted the people's enthusiasm. In paying attention to water conservation projects, we should pay particular attention to this spring's work of preventing and combating drought, fully use our existing water conservation projects, and irrigate more areas and more effectively.

This conference was held on the evening of 14 March. Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the region, spoke at the conference.

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CSO: 4007/336

9 April 1986

NINGXIA

NINGXIA PLANTS TREES TO COUNTER SOIL EROSION

OW200248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 20 Mar 86

[XINHUA headline: Region Cloaks Itself Against Soil Erosion]

[Text] Yinchuan, 20 March (XINHUA)--Authorities in the barren Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region have organized the planting of 260 million trees over the past 5 years to improve farmland and counter soil erosion.

The trees have been planted over 240,000 hectares, and this has increased the region's tree-cover to 5.46 percent of its total area, compared with 2.58 percent in 1980, an official in this regional capital said.

In Zhongwei County, on the verge of a major desert, tree-cover has reached as high as 21.3 percent.

The regional Forestry Bureau official said they planned to cover 10 percent of Ningxia with trees by 1990.

The region, on the Loess Plateau along the upper and middle reaches of Yellow River, suffers from serious soil erosion.

Local authorities have adopted four main measures to combat this.

First, they have launched several major forestry projects, including building shelter belts to protect water and soil resources.

They have also encouraged farmers to contract to plant trees on barren hills by promising them the use of the hills.

The authorities have promoted advanced planting techniques, and have trained 40,000 people in the skills involved. As a result, the survival rate of seedlings is now 75 percent.

Finally, they have encouraged the whole population to help in the drive by volunteering to plant trees.

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CSO: 4020/241

NINGXIA

BRIEFS

REFORMS BOOST RURAL OUTPUT--Yinchuan, 15 March (XINHUA)--The average peasant in the Ningxia Hui (Moslem) Autonomous Region earned 9.8 percent more last year than in 1984, despite natural disasters, officials said here today. Rural reforms resulted in a 12.8-percent increase in the rural area output value in the northwest China region from 1984 to 1985, though natural disasters had decreased its grain output by 110,000 tons during the period, they said. The reforms included free marketing of agricultural products except grain (the government buys grain through contracts signed with the peasants). Products used to be sold to the government according to mandatory quotas set by the government. The region has also made efforts to diversify its agriculture by developing animal husbandry. The output value of Ningxia's animal husbandry increased by 24.9 percent from 1984 to 1985, said the officials. The income of Ningxia's rural industry also increased by 68.4 percent during the period. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 15 Mar 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/243

JPRS-CAC-86-013  
9 April 1986

## QINGHAI RADIO URGES WATER CONSERVANCY IMPROVEMENTS

HK200721 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Station reporter's commentary]

[Excerpts] Qinghai has scored good success in water conservancy construction since the founding of the state. During the past 30 and more years, the state has invested 800 million yuan in constructing a large number of water conservancy facilities in the province, which have effectively stimulated the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The province now has an effective irrigated area of 2.93 million mu, nearly 300 percent more than in the early post-liberation period. The grain produced on the irrigated land, which represents one-third of the arable area, accounts for two-thirds of the province's total grain output.

However, there are also some problems on the water conservancy front. If we fail to seriously set about solving them, the victorious fulfillment of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan is bound to be affected. The main problems are: The leaders in some places have relaxed leadership over water conservancy construction, and are attaching less importance to water conservancy than before; investment in agriculture has been reduced, with the result that many water conservancy projects are ageing and have lost their effectiveness; and management of the facilities is rather weak.

Qinghai, located on a plateau, is an arid place short of water. Many places have still not extricated themselves from relying on heaven for growing crops and raising livestock. The moment a natural disaster occurs, agriculture and animal husbandry are affected. Water conservancy is therefore of particular importance in Qinghai.

The government at all levels and the water conservancy departments must fully realize the importance of water conservancy construction in ensuring steady development of agriculture and animal husbandry and strengthening the reserve force of agriculture, and truly put water conservancy work in an important place on their agenda.

It is necessary to consolidate and develop the existing water conservancy facilities, and improve the quality of those projects in the pipeline. The water conservancy departments must get rid of the idea of attaching much importance to construction and little to management, which has existed for a long time, and practice the contract responsibility system for water conservancy management.

/12712

CSO: 4007/337



QINGHAI

QINGHAI COMMENTARY ON GRAIN PRODUCTION, DIVERSIFICATION

HK060522 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Station short commentary: "Persist in Coordinated Development of Grain Production and Diversification"]

[Text] Document No. 1 of the CPC Central Committee for 1986 explicitly points out that we must never relax our efforts in developing grain production and must actively develop a diversified economy. This is the basic policy of the CPC Central Committee guiding this year's agricultural production. The practice of readjusting the province's rural production structure over the past 2 years has proved that the steady growth of grain output is a prerequisite to readjusting the internal structure of agriculture, and an important condition for vigorously developing all economies. In the course of implementing various rural policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and continuing with the second step of reform in the rural areas, leaders at all levels in the province's rural areas must correctly handle the relationship between grain production and a diversified economy.

On the one hand, we should not merely develop a diversified economy to the neglect of grain production; on the other hand, we cannot lay undue stress on grain production and ignore a diversified economy. The economic foundation in the province's rural and pastoral areas is very poor. We are thus required, while grasping agricultural production and animal husbandry, to formulate various concrete methods and measures to support peasants and herdsmen in developing a diversified economy, so as to gradually implement the policy of developing industry to supplement agriculture, developing sideline production to breed agriculture, developing industry and sideline production to support farming, and developing economic crops to support grain crops. Only thus is it possible to form a comprehensive production structure with agriculture as the foundation and with combined and coordinated development of a diversified economy, and to promote steady, continuous, and coordinated economic development.

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CSO: 4007/324

QINGHAI

QINGHAI LEADER URGES MEASURES TO BOOST GRAIN OUTPUT

HK180257 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Mar 86

/Excerpts/ The proposal on the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan adopted by the recent fifth enlarged plenary session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee pointed out that the province's grain output should rise to 2.3 to 2.4 billion jin a year during the period of the plan. This year the province should strive to produce 2.1 billion jin.

Station reporter (Wang Chengcheng) recently interviewed (Hu Qinghua), director of the provincial agricultural and forestry department, on how to achieve this target. (Hu Qinghua) said: Since last year, some parts of the province have attached much importance to industry and little to agriculture and have slackened agricultural production. We must pay full attention to this problem. To achieve the goal of producing 2.1 billion jin of grain this year, the organizations at all levels must have a clear guiding idea and focus on the following three tasks:

1. It is necessary to stabilize the grain area to ensure steady growth of grain output. Apart from natural disasters, reduction in the sown area was a major factor in the grain output decline in Qinghai last year. This year we must return to the 1984 sown area by exceeding 6 million mu. Only thus can there be a reliable foundation for steady growth in grain output.
2. We must attach importance to agricultural science and technology work and promote scientific cultivation.
3. We must take effective measures to stimulate the peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain. We must ensure that grain-growing peasants gain tangible benefit.

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CSO: 4007/333

SHAANXI

BRIEF

**SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS**--According to Xian WANBAO, Xian City now has over 35,000 specialized households, representing 4.5 percent of the total number of rural households. Their average income is 6,900 yuan, several times higher than the average in the city's rural areas. The development of these households in Xian is marked by the following characteristics: 1) Their economic scope is continually expanding. 2) More and more peasants are engaged in secondary and tertiary industries. 3) Production is becoming more commodity-oriented and specialized. 4) Labor productivity is high. The wealth created by each laborer in a specialized household is 270 percent higher than the average for the city. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 14 Mar 86 HK]

**FISH OUTPUT**--Based on incomplete statistics from the Shaanxi provincial water conservancy and water protection department, last year the output of fresh fish was nearly 6,000 tons, more than double that of 1980; commodity fish increased by more than 1,600 tons over 1984. [Excerpt] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 1] /8309

**SHAANXI PEASANT INCOME**--According to a sample survey conducted by the Provincial Statistics Bureau, the average net income of Shaanxi's peasants last year was 295 yuan, an increase of 12.5 percent over 1984 and a rise of 153 yuan over 1980. During the 25 years from 1955 to 1980, the average peasant income in the province rose by only 68.8 yuan. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4007/336

SHANDONG

LETTER NOTES PROBLEMS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK221330 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] (Zhang Qijun), a reporter of this radio station, recently wrote to the station, reflecting that new problems have merged in the province's animal husbandry production, meriting the full attention of all people.

The letter reads: After the Spring Festival, the prices of pork, sows, and eggs in the province's rural areas have declined sharply and these commodities have become unsalable. As a result, many sows and hens have been slaughtered. Yantai, Qingdao, Weifang, and Zaozhuang cities and Linyi, Heze, Taian, Dezhou, and Liaocheng prefectures have universally reflected that many peasant households have not yet purchased piglets for raising after they slaughtered their fattened hogs before the Spring Festival. Recently, some peasants in Heze Prefecture have begun to slaughter more hogs. The number of sows, live hogs, and hens being raised in the province has dropped remarkably. The main reason for the above problems is that the market prices of corn and mixed feed have markedly increased since the end of last year and that the state has readjusted and reduced the purchasing prices of live hogs. In addition, the relevant departments have failed to fully display the role of being main channels. Some state-run foodstuffs units, instead of vigorously taking part in circulation and taking the initiative in helping the people solve problems in the face of the peasants' difficulties in selling eggs and hogs, have even adopted the method of purchasing eggs and hogs according to vouchers or a fixed quota. Another important reason is that some livestock raising households lack a long-term economic viewpoint.

The letter calls on the agricultural, grain, commercial, and supply and marketing departments to adopt measures as soon as possible and provide all possible conveniences for the peasants in terms of animal feed and the sales and purchases of the above commodities in order to protect the enthusiasm of peasants in livestock raising. If we fail to properly deal with this problem, our province's animal husbandry will witness a downward trend on the basis of last year's great development, and a series of problems, such as difficulties in buying eggs and meat, can arise at any time.

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SHANDONG

SHANDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON GRAIN PURCHASING CONTRACTS

SK120534 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 86

/Text/ Recently the provincial People's Government issued a circular for 1986 on ensuring the purchases of grain and edible oil on a contract basis and carrying out the system of responsibility for purchasing, marketing, and allocating grain.

The circular specifies: In order to protect and mobilize the enthusiasm of the peasants for producing and marketing grain, the province should properly readjust and reduce the 1986 tasks for purchasing grain on contract basis and increase the grain purchasing quotas entrusted by the state. All localities must ensure fulfillment of the province-assigned grain-purchasing plans. The province will properly reduce the grain allocations to the cities and prefectures that fail to fulfill the province-assigned grain purchasing plans. The reduced amount will be equivalent to the amount that they fail to realize under the contracts.

The circular called on the people's governments at all levels to timely fulfill the tasks for purchasing grain on a contract basis down to every village and every household. Contracts must be strictly executed as soon as they are signed. The villages and households that have conditions for fulfilling the contracts but fail to fulfill them because of engaging in industrial and sideline production and business should timely compensate the province with money calculated in terms of the difference between the proportional prices and the negotiated prices. In purchasing grain, the grain departments should persistently implement the policy of paying cash to the households on delivery of grain, but must not extort any funds from the peasants, except for agricultural taxes. The grain purchasing plans entrusted by the state must not be regarded as tasks or assigned to the lower levels. We must offer this information to the peasants so that they will make good arrangements for production. The edible oil-purchasing contracts should be signed with the villages and households at the time when the grain purchasing contracts are signed. The cottonseed oil-purchasing contracts and the cotton-purchasing contracts should be signed at the same time.

The circular stressed: In order to ensure the fulfillment of the grain-purchasing contracts and the grain-purchasing plans entrusted by the higher levels, we should conscientiously strengthen market management and earnestly

implement the policies of giving preferential treatment to those who sell grain to the state. We must ensure the implementation of the policies that the peasant who sell 100 yuan worth of grain to the state is entitled to buy 60 jin of quality chemical fertilizer and 8 jin of diesel oil at parity prices and that the peasant who sells 100 jin of peanuts to the state is entitled to buy 30 jin of quality chemical fertilizer at parity prices.

The circular specified: The cities and prefectures should be responsible for the fulfillment of the grain marketing quotas assigned by the province. The province will not make up for the above-quota marketing grain while the localities may obtain the surplus portions. The grain consumption quotas assigned to the localities after the readjustment of the production structure will be valid for 3 years. Except that the areas failing to fulfill the grain allocation plans assigned by the province due to serious natural disasters will be subject to readjustment or reduction of the plans with the approval of the province, the areas that fail to fulfill the plans for allocating grain to other places should compensate the province with money calculated in terms of the difference between the parity prices and negotiated prices. The areas that ask for above-quota grain allocations should buy grain from the other places at negotiated prices or try to find other solutions.

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SHANDONG

SHANDONG TAKES MEASURES FOR COTTON PRODUCTION

SK170535 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial cotton production conference which concluded on 16 March summed up the achievements and experiences gained last year in readjusting the cotton fields and upgrading the quality of cotton, analyzed the situation of cotton production for this year, and studied and worked out six measures for cotton production in line with the current production situation.

First, clearly understand the ideology for guiding cotton production. This year, we should adopt measures for stabilizing cotton production and avoiding the continuous downward trend.

Second, fix the size of cotton fields. Efforts should be made to ensure that this year's cotton fields should be no less than 18 million mu and that the per-unit area yield of cotton fields should reach more than 120 jin. This spring, we should give priority to arranging cotton fields and to planting cotton on the wheat fields to be interplanted with other crops. Simultaneously, we should enthusiastically develop remote uncultivated areas for cotton plantation.

Third, further upgrade the quality of cotton. We should try our best to replace Lumian No 1 with Lumian No 6.

Fourth, achieve the construction of quality cotton production bases.

Fifth, vigorously popularize such technologies as covering the cotton fields with mulching films and scientifically applying fertilizer.

Sixth, firmly grasp the preparations for planting cotton.

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SHANXI

# SHANXI RADIO STRESSES AGRICULTURE AS FOUNDATION

HK160331 Tiayuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "It Is Essential to Take Agriculture as the Foundation in Developing the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] The Central Document No 1 of 1986 explicitly points out that taking agriculture as the foundation in developing the national economy reflects natural as well as economic laws. We must unswervingly regard this as a long-term strategic principle.

It should be pointed out that, when great success has been scored in rural reforms and there has been considerable development in agricultural production, certain comrades neglect agricultural development and lack sufficient understanding of the importance of taking agriculture as the foundation in developing the national economy. Some hold that since we have now succeeded in grain production, there is no need to devote great effort to agriculture. Some say that agriculture needs much investment which needs a long cycle and produce little result, and that faster results can be gained in developing rural industry. They therefore devote their main efforts to developing rural industry and are not bothered about agriculture.

These ideas have, to a certain extent, resulted in a big reduction in agricultural investment and in lack of care and attention for agricultural production services. They have caused continual increase in the peasants' burden and thus had an impact on the peasants' enthusiasm to develop agricultural production.

Without agricultural development, the internal relations of the entire national economy will get out of balance, and the improvement of people's living standards and social stability will be directly affected. If there are reversals in agriculture, the peasants' food and clothing will be directly affected, and when that happens, everyone in the rural areas will be growing food again. Rural industrial development will be impossible.

At present the leaders in a few places set the building of energy, heavy, and chemical industry bases against developing agriculture. In fact there is unity between building these bases and developing agriculture in the province. If agriculture develops, it can provide sufficient raw materials for industry, supply grain and nonstaple food for those engaged in industrial production, and

also offer extensive consumer and manpower markets for industry. Moreover, for quite a long time to come, the great majority of Shanxi's 20 million peasants can only depend on agriculture and cannot engage in industry or commerce.

As far as the food question is concerned, Shanxi still has to import some grain and pork from other provinces. If we fail to develop agriculture with vigor, this situation of inadequate supply of grain and meat will continue to develop. Hence we should pay equal attention to developing agriculture and to building Shanxi's energy, heavy, and chemical industry bases, and ensure that these two endeavors stimulate each other; we should not set one against the other, so that they squeeze out each other.

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TIANJIN

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUTS--In 1985, it is estimated that the total rural social output value in Tianjin may reach 6.09 billion yuan. After readjustment, the proportion of the area sown to grain crops in Tianjin decreased from 78.1 percent in 1984 to 74.4 percent; gross output of grain is estimated to be 2.8 billion jin. The area sown to cash crops increased from 13.4 percent to 16 percent. The output value of forestry may reach 24 million yuan, an increase of 1.2 percent over 1980; the output value of the livestock industry may reach 297 million yuan, a 82.2 percent increase over 1980; the output value of sideline industry may reach 2 billion yuan, an increase of 120 percent over 1980; aquatic output was 50,000 tons, a 55.7 percent increase over 1980. [Excerpts] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1] /8309

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XIZANG

XIZANG HOLDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY RURAL WORK FORUM

HK171049 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 11 March in Lhasa, the region held a work forum on science and technology in rural areas. Hu Songjie, Standing Committee member of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the opening ceremony and made a speech.

In his speech, Hu Songjie said: At present, the region's agricultural and animal husbandry production are developing on a full scale. They have changed from the single-product production of the past to one of diversification and comprehensive development. The invigoration of rural areas has projected a promising future before us. However, there is still a wide gap between our situation and the realization of invigoration. The task is therefore very arduous. Both agricultural and pastoral areas face the problem of shortage of scientific and technological personnel. Therefore, our prime task is to have the scientific and technological personnel applying science and technology to agricultural and animal husbandry production. This requires that scientific and technological workers seriously implement the party's principles concerning science and technology, and made science and technology serve the rural economy. In other words, there will be no economic invigoration without advanced science and technology.

On the region's tasks concerning science and technology in the agricultural and animal husbandry areas, he said: In short, they must serve the party's general line and general tasks. In connection with the region's conditions, this means that they must serve the goal of building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

In his conclusion he said: In order to do well in the economic construction of Xizang, we must popularize science and technology down to the agricultural and animal husbandry areas. We must make the work regular, popular and practical.

At the forum (Xu Weiqing), vice chairman of the Regional Science and Technology Association, made a report entitled: Science and Technology Work Must Serve the Region's Development of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Areas.

The report called us for doing well in the following tasks:

First, we must grasp well scientific research in areas which can greatly influence the region's economic development. We must expend great efforts on

areas which can promptly improve economic results and social benefits, and make plans for conducting long and intermediate-term research projects, which will be the region's reserve projects. In particular, we must pay attention to the study and popularization of suitable technology.

Second, we must provide technological services for technological transformation and improvement among the medium-sized and small enterprises, as well as town and township enterprises.

Third, we must grasp well a number of small projects which can promote the economic development of agricultural and animal husbandry areas, and which can support the development of town and township enterprises.

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YUNNAN

## YUNNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE MEETING ON FIGHTING NATURAL DISASTER

### Temperatures Below Normal

HK140437 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and people's government yesterday evening held a provincial emergency telephone meeting on resisting natural disaster and wresting a bumper harvest, calling on party members, CYL members, cadres, and the masses in the province to go into action immediately, pool their wisdom and strength, and make new and greater contributions in overcoming natural disaster, in increasing production and wresting a bumper harvest, in fulfilling this year's economic plan, and in promoting steady, continuous, and coordinated economic development in the province.

He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, first delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said that since 28 February high-pressure cold air currents from the north have invaded our province, resulting in disastrous cold never seen in the province over the past several decades. This was precisely the season for late-autumn crops to flower and bear fruit. Most areas in the province were hit by frost and snow, and the temperature dropped sharply to below zero Centigrade, or even to 8 degrees below zero in some areas, much to the detriment of late-autumn crops, vegetables, and fruits. The disastrous cold has also done harm to industrial production, public facilities, and transportation.

He Zhiqiang said that this year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The serious natural disaster in early spring in the province is a severe test for us. We must not only realize the seriousness of the current disaster, but must also see the enthusiasm of cadres and the broad masses. The harvest of late-autumn crops is part of the production of the whole year. Provided that we rely on the efforts of the cadres and broad masses, we can certainly overcome the natural disaster and wrest a bumper harvest.

He Zhiqiang said that first, it is necessary to unify the ideas of cadres and the masses so that they can reach a common understanding regarding relying on their own efforts to overcome the natural disaster and wrest a bumper harvest, vigorously developing agricultural production to promote continuous, steady, and coordinated economic development, and making a good start of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Second, it is necessary to take effective measures to overcome the natural disaster and to increase production.



On now to properly carry out relief work, He Zhiqiang put forth six concrete measures:

1. The crops which have been seriously damaged by the cold must be removed and discarded. The land must be used to grow any crops suitable.
2. It is necessary to try by every means to reap a bumper harvest of spring crops.
3. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of science and technology in overcoming the natural disaster and wresting a bumper harvest.
4. It is necessary to ensure the supply and delivery of various relief goods and to promptly deliver seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, gasoline, diesel, and plastic film urgently needed in spring farmwork.
5. It is necessary to open up more avenues and adopt more methods to increase income.
6. Areas which were not hit or were slightly hit by the natural disaster must make good preparations for resisting natural disasters, properly manage late-autumn crops to reap a bumper harvest, make early preparations for spring farmwork, and do their utmost to increase production and income to assist disaster areas.

He also demanded that CPC committees and governments at all levels strengthen their leadership over the work of preventing and resisting disaster. Leading groups for preventing and resisting natural disaster must be established and perfected at all levels. Those levels which have not yet established this kind of leading group must do so as soon as possible.

More than 1,000 cadres from provincial organs have been dispatched to disaster areas. All localities must also dispatch cadres to disaster areas to carry out relief work together with the local masses.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over yesterday evening's telephone meeting and delivered a speech.

#### Circular on Natural Disasters

HK160239 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and government issued an urgent circular on 15 March on doing a good job in fighting natural disasters and achieving increased output and income in agriculture.

The circular said: At the end of February and the beginning of March, the province was hit by the most serious frost and snowfalls since 1928, causing serious losses in the spring-harvested grain, vegetables, and fruit crops, and bringing many difficulties to the people's livelihood and to industrial and agricultural production throughout the province. The party committees and

government of all levels have attached great importance to this situation. As a result of 2 weeks of work, the situation in the rural areas is now good and the cadres and masses are mentally stable.

In order to further mobilize the cadres and masses to overcome the disaster, achieve increased agricultural output and income, and maintain sustained development of the national economy, the provincial CPC Committee and government issue the following instructions:

1. Brace spirits and be resolved and confident to overcome the disaster and achieve increased agricultural output and income. Although the losses to the spring-harvested crops are serious, there are favorable conditions for achieving increased output of the spring-sown crops and attaining the goal of producing 20 billion jin of grain this year.

Despite the serious losses caused in the spring-harvested crops, we must unswervingly continue to carry out rural reforms and readjust the production structure without any wavering; however, we must advance with steady steps, do our work in a thoroughly sound way, and ensure that the reforms and readjustment are gradually completed and perfected.

2. Fully launch the masses to adopt all measures to increase production, and firm up measures for each village and household.

3. In the drive to get rich through increasing income, we must broaden our vision and help the masses to find ways of increasing income. Full use must be made of local resources. We must promote domestic industry and sideline occupations, stock-raising, cultivation, mining, and processing, and the township enterprises.

4. Make proper arrangements for the masses' livelihood. Pricing and industry and commerce administrative departments must strengthen supervision and checks on market prices and resolutely curb random and disguised price hikes, so as to protect the masses' interests. We must strictly investigate and deal with lawbreakers who spread rumors to mislead the masses, hike prices, and disrupt the markets.

5. Strengthen leadership over this year's agricultural production and do a good job in ideological and political work.

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YUNNAN

BRIEFS

YUNNAN SCIENTIFIC FARMING SOCIETIES--Kunming, 20 March (XINHUA)--Almost 10,000 peasants in Yunnan Province have joined scientific farming societies. A provincial official in the department of agriculture revealed here today that these groups now number more than 500. Sponsored and funded by the peasants themselves, the societies are studying special crop cultivation techniques and agronomy. Scientists and agrotechnicians are invited to lecture on subjects proposed by the peasants. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 20 Mar 86 OW] /12232

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ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

NEW RICE VARIETY--Hangzhou, 18 March (XINHUA)--The biological engineering of rice, flowers, and herbs has become a new trade in Zhejiang Province. The China Rice Research Institute has bred a new rice variety which is widely planted by the local peasants because of its resistance to disease and its higher yield. Qiu Wenda, a teacher at the provincial agricultural university, has invented a quick way to propagate narcissus, chrysanthemum, camellia, azalea and 20 other kinds of flowers. Chinese caterpillar fungus is considered to be good for one's health but in short supply because it only grows on high mountains. Now the scientists breed it in the laboratory. The two factories that breed caterpillar fungus yield 40 tons a year, and five other factories have become prosperous by producing medicine with fungus as a raw material. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /12232

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